

## POULTRY LIGHTING

### MAKES EGG PRODUCTION

INCREASED ANNUAL EGG PRODUCTION  
OF THE FLOCK CANNOT BE EXPECTED

GO UP

When

**PRICES**

**GO UP**

--but the added profit from the eggs produced during the high market period is of great importance.

#### Feed Supply an Important Factor

Recently feed shortages have been serious in the late spring and summer. Where night lighting is practiced, much of the yearly egg production has occurred before feed scarcity develops. Under such circumstances the flocks can be disposed of without excessive losses because the most profitable egg production has already been obtained.

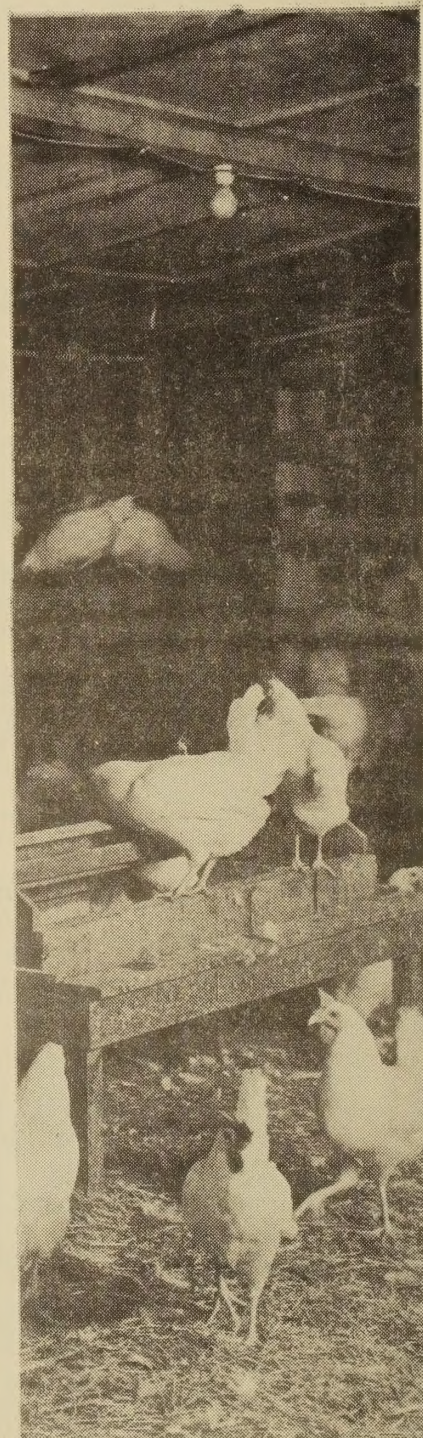
#### Length of Work Day Varies

As a general rule at least fourteen hours of light should be provided. The late fall and winter days can be lengthened by turning on the lights in the early morning before daylight, or in the evening beginning at sundown. Either automatic clock controls or manually operated switches can be used. Some people prefer all night lights so that the birds may eat and drink as they wish. This may be very desirable in the Northern States, because the birds are not confined to the roosts for several hours by darkness in extremely cold weather.

#### Light Volume and Control

For morning light there should be sufficient light intensity to get the birds off the roosts and to keep them off. For evening lighting, provision should be made for dimming the lights for fifteen minutes so the birds can roost before the lights are completely out. Forty watt lamps fitted with shades should be hung approximately six feet from the floor. At least one watt per five square feet of floor area is necessary to be effective. In a 20 x 40 foot house this would require a total of 160 watts of light, which can be provided with two 50 watt and one 60 watt lamps.

**KEEP THEM UP LATE**





# ELECTRICITY

LENGTHENS WINTER DAYS IN THE POULTRY HOUSE  
YOUR FLOCK WILL EAT AND LAY ON SPRING SCHEDULES

LAMPS SHOULD BE SO SPACED THAT ALL  
ROOSTS AND FLOOR SPACE ARE WELL LIGHTED

## LIGHTING

### CAN BE STARTED

in October with well  
matured, early hatched  
pullets.

Additional lighting should be  
started slowly, increasing each  
working day by fifteen minutes until  
the full artificial lighting period is reached.

## WHEN ALL NIGHT LIGHTING IS PRACTICED

-the lamps should be hung low enough or  
shaded to keep light off the roosts.

Twenty watt shaded lamps, hung  
directly over each of the feed  
and water hoppers, are gen-  
erally sufficient.

BUT AT WINTER PRICES

INCREASED PRODUCTION CAN BE EXPECTED IN FROM TWO TO SIX WEEKS

A MAXIMUM OF SIXTY-FIVE PERCENT PRODUCTION

SHOULD NOT BE EXCEEDED ----

because of the danger of throwing  
the birds into a moult.

## L I G H T S

do not take the place  
of good poultry manage-  
ment, but good methods,  
plus lighting, are a  
profitable combination.

---o---

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Rural Electrification Administration  
Washington 25 D. C.





## CHEAP FARM POWER SUPPLY FOR FUTURE

MUST BE PLANNED NOW - WICKARD

If agriculture and the nation as a whole are to realize the full benefits of rural electrification, plans must be made to provide rural areas with an abundance of power at ever lower rates, REA Administrator Claude R. Wickard recently pointed out.

REA co-ops everywhere report large increases in the consumption of farm electricity, he said. More equipment is now being produced in quantity for use on the farms, in the homes and in small rural industries, and more and cheaper power is needed.

Operating reports of REA borrowers indicate that almost one-half of the energized REA-financed systems even now are unable to supply all the power needed by their consumers, Mr. Wickard stated. The situation is becoming acute in many sections of the country, and the unprecedented growth of REA-financed facilities since the war ended still further aggravates the problem.

Ultimate system studies now being made by practically all of the cooperatives will provide for adequate substation capacity, properly located substations and multi-phase lines to serve future needs, so far as the distribution systems are concerned. In many places, however, the power shortage is due to inadequate generating and transmission facilities of the power suppliers, Mr. Wickard said. The situation demands advanced thinking by both distributors and suppliers and careful planning for a future supply of electricity that will be both cheap and plentiful.

Administrator Wickard's estimate indicates that for the United States as a whole farm electrification has now reached 52.9 percent, with 2,769,955, or 47.1 percent of all the nation's farms, remaining to be electrified.

Rural electric cooperatives, financed by REA loans, have spearheaded the program that has led to the increase in farm electrification since 1935. More than half of the farms electrified since that time are served by REA-financed lines.

Even though the halfway milestone has been passed, the remaining rural electrification job is a huge task, Mr. Wickard said. REA borrowers are prepared to do a substantial part of this job. They connected 230,000 consumers in fiscal 1946 and are continuing new connections at the greatest rate in the history of REA's 11-year program.

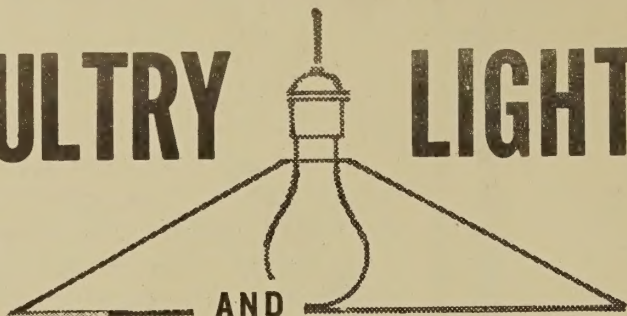
REA  
CO-OP



WHEN THE DAYS SHORTEN, EGG PRODUCTION DECLINES,

INSTALL

POULTRY



LIGHTING

AND

HIT THE HIGH MARKET

PROFITABLE POULTRY PRODUCTION  
WITH ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING

---O---

Daniel W. Teare  
Power Utilization Specialist-REA

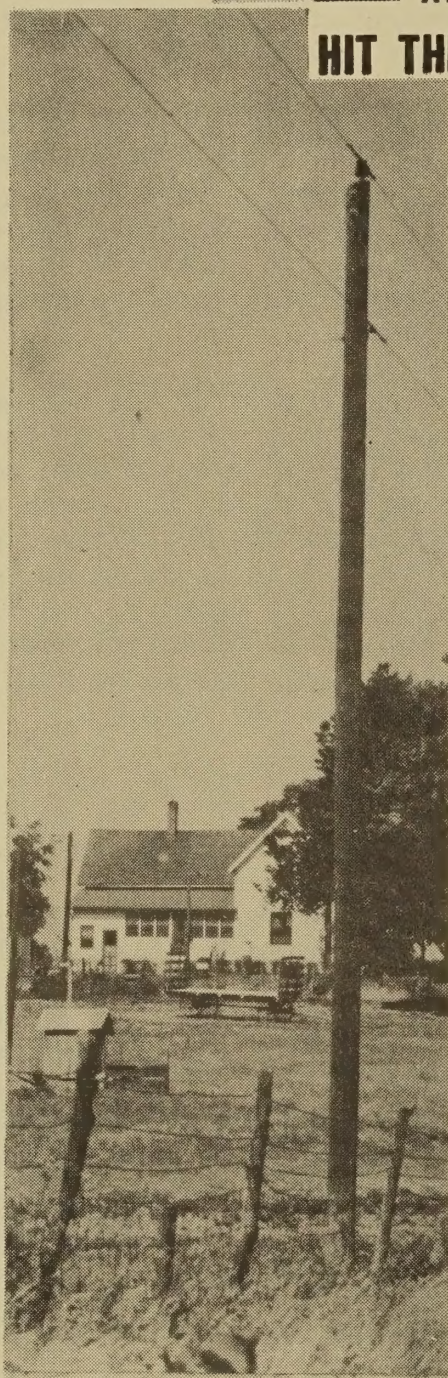
---O---

Under normal conditions egg prices reach their yearly peak in late fall and early winter months. This is due to decreased daily egg production. The seasonal slump in egg laying by the farm flock can be overcome by individual poultrymen with the use of night lights and better poultry management practices. Such increased production demands additional care and attention for the flock.

#### Cause and Effect

Research at various experiment stations indicates that the use of electric lights to lengthen the working day of early hatched pullets in the fall and winter results in increased production from November to March. This increased laying activity is a result of light stimulation which indirectly affects the pituitary gland. When so stimulated, the pituitary gland causes increased egg production. In addition, the extra hours of light permit the birds to obtain more feed and water to produce additional eggs. It is essential that the birds' body weight be maintained and that additional feed be consumed if increased production is to be maintained.

GET THEM UP EARLY



REA

CO-OP